

FORT WORTH DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

United States signal service cotton region bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, showing the maximum temperature, the minimum temperature and rainfall by inches and hundredths:

	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Fort Worth	78	59	0.00
Dallas	84	68	0.00
Waco	85	68	0.00
San Antonio	88	68	0.00
El Paso	80	64	0.00
Phoenix	90	66	0.00
Albuquerque	86	62	0.00
Denver	80	58	0.00
Chicago	78	52	0.00
St. Louis	78	52	0.00
Indianapolis	78	52	0.00
Philadelphia	78	52	0.00
New York	78	52	0.00
Boston	78	52	0.00
Mean	81.1	61.0	0.0

WEST TEXAS is not in it, but the coming wheat harvest and next appropriation will make all things even.

The days are growing warm—hot, in fact, and the need of some cool resting place on Sundays for those who labor hard six days in the week is growing greater. Give the people a park, gentlemen of the city council.

ONE of the most partisan acts on record is the action of the faculty of U. S. Grant university in refusing to permit Henry Watterson to deliver the commencement address before the students of that institution.

The Kansas City Globe has joined the silent majority. It was a very good paper, but an expenditure of \$200,000 in a little over two years failing to put it on a paying basis, the publication was stopped and its financial backers are poorer but wiser men. Two morning newspapers are all that can exist in any Western city.

DENVER claims the railroads are discriminating against her in favor of Kansas City because summer tourists' rates were raised to \$22 instead of \$21. She fails, however, to make plain in just what the alleged discrimination exists or in what manner it benefits Kansas City.

ITALY claims she is not satisfied with the answer of the United States in regard to the Mafia lynching. The investigation showed that each of the dead "subjects of Italy" had voted and were recognized as legal voters. It may be pertinent to ask Italy "what she is going to do about it."

THE "Chicago Drivers" Journal reads this timely lesson: "A widow woman's coat is playing high jinks in St. Louis," says the educated ass of the Missouri Statesman. Some "widow woman" ought to take this "widow woman's" coat in charge, and send it down to Columbia to butt a little grammar into the Statesman's creation. And right at the Athens of Missouri, too! Just think of it! Better send the editor over to the college for a term or two."

FROM all over the country come encouraging reports of a revival of business prospects. This is a matter in which all are interested, as the prospects of good crops means much greater prosperity. Added to this is the continued reports about the failure of European crops, thus creating a larger export demand, and thereby stiffening prices. There is no reason to doubt that the season of prosperity prior to 1899 will again be known this fall and winter.

The papers of Dallas are rejoicing over the "revived" census returns, which give Dallas five or four hundred more population than San Antonio. Their attention is called to two letters (A) San Antonio has no special agent at work in Washington. (2) This city contains a military population of 2000, which resides here, spends money here, does business here, moves in society here, and so on. What Dallas gets as large as San Antonio, if it does not, it will be claiming 75,000 people. (San Antonio Express.)

Consensus on census, San Antonio is the largest city in Texas, and no one who has visited all the cities of the state will deny it.

WHILE Congregationalists are planning for a great international council in London with 300 delegates, Methodists are looking forward to a similar gathering of 500 representatives of their denomination in Washington next October. This is to be the second Methodist Ecumenical conference, the first one having been held in London ten years ago. The eastern hemisphere is to send 200 delegates, and the other 300 will represent North and South America. The conference is to continue twelve days.

MR. PLENTY HOUSES, the assassin of Gen. Casey during the recent Indian troubles in Dakota, was indicted by the state and put on trial. He made the plea that it was done in open warfare, the United States having declared war against the Sioux. The impression seems to prevail in this section of the country that the "war" was for the purpose of punishing a set of outlaws and outcasts and was not in any sense of the term. The court overruled the plea and the man of many equines will doubtless have his neck cracked on the gallows in the same manner as the ordinary, every-day murderer.

KANSAS CITY merchants were bitter in their complaint of unjust freight tariffs and established a packet line to St. Louis. For a few trips all went well, but it took too much time and the

traffic drifted back to the railroads. As a result the packet line is on the verge of bankruptcy. While the cost of transportation by rail is much greater than by water, owing to the cost of maintenance of way and fixed charges, it seems that water transportation cannot successfully compete with it. In this day and age merchandise is bought and sold on close margins and time is an important essence of all contracts. For this reason it is doubtful if water transportation on the rivers will ever be remunerative. Kansas City's experiment was watched with considerable interest, though its failure was predicted by many from the outset.

Get your influence to have the meeting of the World's fair convention postponed to a later date. It conflicts with the meeting of the editors, and as the press convention has the age of Fort Worth, May 12, call, why in making the change you will not only honor age, but oblige many editors. Your representative men can make the change, and in twenty-four hours after the whole state can be apprised and thus you will avoid any disappointment.—Corsicana Courier, April 29.

When the convention was called, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce did not know or think of the editors' meeting. When the matter was called to the attention of the Chamber it was too late to change the date. There was no time to lose, and the Chamber regrets what it could not remedy when it learned that the editors could not be on hand.

A COMPARISON. The great wonder of these piping times of reciprocity is that no Republican statesman or politician has been forward enough to attribute the recent sharp advance in the price of cereals to the Blaine doctrine of reciprocity with South America and the West India islands. In years gone by they never failed to flinch from providence itself; the credit due for a bountiful crop and give it boldly to the tariff. Their backwardness in the present instance is due not to any recent access of native modesty, but to the well known fact that there is going to be a general failure of the crop of cereals, wheat and oats in Europe. The reciprocity treaty with Brazil several weeks ago, and the more recent announcement of a similar treaty with Spain on behalf of the Spanish Antilles, opening these markets to the free importation of our agricultural and other products, had no more effect on the market for cereals than would the opening of a new boarding house in Chicago have on the food and vegetable markets of that city.

But when it began to be known that Europe might want some hundreds of million dollars' worth of grain and food products, prices began to climb upward with astonishing rapidity.

Here we see a marked illustration of the striking contrast between the working of the natural law of supply and demand, and the weak, vain and delusive makeshift of Blaine and Harrison. They expect the farmers to throw up their hats and rend the air with huzzas for reciprocity of the Blaine stripe, but what has it done or promised to do compared with the late frosts, the bugs and worms that destroyed the wheat crop in Europe? It is proven conclusively that Jack Frost can do more in one week on the banks of the Danube and the Volga for the American farmer than all the commercial treaties Secretary Blaine can make with the people of South America and the Antilles. He may make terms that will benefit certain manufacturers, but not the farmer. If he would help the latter, let him extend reciprocity to Europe, where the greatest and best market for farm products exists. But he won't, and the Western farmer must still trundle in the precarious and capricious help of Jack Frost to break into it now and then.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION. The railway commission is at last complete and the personnel of it known to the public. It will not be able to organize and go to work at once, because Judge Reagan asked until June 10 to wind up his own affairs preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties as commissioner.

No fair minded man acquainted with the characters and capabilities of the three commissioners can say truthfully that they have not been well chosen, that they are not peculiarly well qualified for the place, that they are not honest, honorable and eminently capable. Each of them is a gentleman without fear and without reproach, and we are sure will consent to nothing that may work an injury to any railroad or interest. If there be such a thing under the sun as rendering exact and equal justice to all parties, that commission will do it. The governor might have found three other men equally as well equipped and as desirable for the place, but it is extremely doubtful if he could have bettered the appointments.

The commission starts with a character and standing that disarms criticism and banishes the last vestige of doubt or suspicion. No one thinks for a moment that either of the three commissioners could be corrupted, if indeed any one were disposed to attempt it. No one with a grain of sense doubts that they are in point of ability, fully up to the most rigid requirements of the situation; and that as to fair-mindedness, the railroads themselves can place the fullest dependence on them.

As chairman of the commission Judge Reagan brings the dignity and exalted character of a United States senator, if even that could add anything to the more exalted character and high mindedness of the man himself. He brings the wisdom and counsel of his ripe years, with an intellect

unclouded and trained in the handling of great affairs. His fitness is specially emphasized by his large experience in railway legislation the culmination of which is the interstate commerce law. Judge McLean has the legal mind of the best trained and equipped lawyers in the state, and will bring all the legal learning needful to enlighten and direct the action of the board. He has had several years experience on the bench as district judge, and many years at the bar, and is known throughout North Texas as a man of high attainments and higher character.

L. L. Foster for the past four years commissioner of agriculture, insurance, history and statistics is no lawyer, but he is a man of strong native intellect, keen sagacity and fine common sense as well as rugged honesty and fearlessness. His knowledge of state affairs is second to none, a circumstance that will make him all the more useful on the commission.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. The following letter conveys a lesson to all who wish to reach the people:

GAINESVILLE, TEX., May 1, 1891.
Editor Gazette.
Permit me to thank you for the use of the free advertising column in your valuable paper. On the 26th of April I sent you a notice to insert, seeking information of my long lost brothers, and just four days after (April 30), I received a letter from one "P. Stevens," of your city, containing news of the death of one of my brothers, and telling me he thought he could find out for me soon where the other one was. He wanted me to write him a short while ago in Mexico. I am more fully convinced than ever that advertising pays. I had tried in almost every way to obtain information of their present whereabouts and it finally occurred to me to advertise. I wish I had done so sooner. Again returning my sincere thanks for your assistance in obtaining information of my dear brothers. Sincerely yours,
Mrs. J. M. Lacy,
504 North Weaver street,
Gainesville, Tex.

A PRETTY POLITICAL MANUEVER.

The Democratic majority in the Michigan legislature are bound to make the most of their advantage. They have re-arranged the congressional districts so as to make seven of the twelve contain a majority of Democrats, and they have changed the manner of choosing presidential electors from the general ticket to the district plan. Each congressional district will vote only for the elector to which it is entitled. Michigan may give a Republican majority and elect seven Democrats to the electoral college, whose votes will be cast for the Democratic candidate. Two of the electors, answering to the United States senators, must be chosen by general vote, unless the legislature shall elect them, which it has a right to do.

This action of the Michigan Democrats may decide the fate of the presidential election of 1892. There will be 44 votes in the electoral college, and 223 will be a majority. If the national election should be very close, and the Republicans come within two or three votes of a majority, giving them seven and the Democrats seven of Michigan's electors, they would have had a clear majority if that state had made no change in the law governing the choice of electors.

This is no new thing in our political history. Most of the states formerly chose presidential electors by districts. In many the election was by the legislature. The district system was first abandoned by Virginia and Massachusetts because it divided and weakened their power in the electoral college. Those states were, at the beginning of our constitutional career, the most populous in the Union, and as they were always opposed to each other in political contests, each jealously guarded its interests and solidified its influence in the national election by adopting the general electoral ticket system and voting as a unit. Other states followed in their lead, and after awhile all of them dropped the district system, except North Carolina, which clung to it for fifty years.

Nothing can be said against this action of the Michigan legislature. To be sure, it looks to partisan advantage, but the system is the fairest one ever practiced, for it brings the election of a president closer to the people. If one party in Michigan polls 175,000 votes for presidential electors, and the other 165,000, the larger number will, under the prevailing system, secure the entire fourteen votes of that state, and 165,000 voters will be as completely disfranchised as if they had never gone to the polls. But where the election is by districts, each party may count on obtaining a representation in the electoral college proportioned, in a measure, to the popular vote—except where, as is the case in Texas and Kansas, the stronger party is so strong as to carry all of the congressional districts.

The voting for electors by districts would have given us Tilden in 1876 without any eight to seven commission, for the Democrats had a large majority of the house of representatives elected that year. The Democrats would have the advantage in a change to that system. This is why THE GAZETTE thinks well of it.

LADIES AT THE CONVENTION.

It is seldom, if ever, necessary to urge upon ladies the importance of lending their influence and of putting forth their efforts in forwarding movements which are calculated to reflect honor upon the state and to advance its interests in any direction. It is possible at times, however, that they underestimate the importance of a movement and undervalue the power they hold to make it successful. Fearing this might be the case in the matter of the World's fair convention, THE GAZETTE, at the request of Mrs. Rosina Ryan, World's fair lady manager at large, would put the good ladies of this

state in mind that the convention, by invitation of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, will be held in this city on Tuesday, May 12, and it is of great importance that there be a full attendance of ladies from all parts of Texas. In order to a complete success in making a worthy exhibit of Texas, its productions, industries and resources, it is necessary to have the hearty co-operation of the women of Texas. What even a few energetic, enthusiastic spirits can accomplish was seen in the Spring Palace, and what might not be expected were the women generally throughout the state to enlist themselves and work with their wonted energy and enthusiasm? In order to work efficiently there must not only be wise planning, but there must also be a thorough understanding of the work required and of that part each one is expected to perform.

It will be therefore seen that the meeting on the 12th is not of minor importance, and a large representation of women is much to be desired; particularly when it is remembered that the women of the country are pledged to make the woman's department in the Columbian exposition a triumph for the sex. However, it is not merely in the field peculiarly woman's that the aid of the ladies is needed and that they are urged to be at the convention; the different committees feel their need of woman's counsel, ready suggestion and cheerful service. The time that remains in which to work is full short, and it will require activity and diligence to accomplish all that is necessary. The names of the gentlemen on the various committees are a guarantee that nothing will be omitted that can tend to make the stay of the delegates both pleasant and profitable.

The papers throughout the state are urging their several counties to send delegates, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of lady delegates, in order that they may not only aid in planning for a general exhibit, but may, by counsel with one another, devise such plans for the "woman's exhibit" at Chicago as will be commensurate with the importance of this great state and creditable to the noble women who, amid hardship and endurance, have added so largely in making Texas what she is—a bright star in the galaxy of states.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The eight-hour strike set for May 1 didn't strike.
The oyster has retired from good society for the season.

Plenty of violets insures a large peach crop. Texas is happy.

President Harrison's trip can hardly be called historical. Baby McKee was not in.

In the annual tussle between the dust and the sprinkling wagons the dust has got every fall so far.

The bathing season has opened at Galveston. But traveling men all come to Fort Worth to bathe.

The difference between the Spanish-American patriot and a Cuban patriot is not discernable to the naked eye.

Street sweepers are not needed in Fort Worth. The wind loads it on pedestrians who accommodate carry it away.

Gladstone's fishy intimates that Parnell is a crook. It must be, as he has been times across the hot pond just now.

The gripe has come back to Russia. Sixty-five million people in the United States hope it will stay there hereafter.

Arkansas is puzzled to know whether it's a deficit or delinquency in her state treasury. What's in a name? The money's gone.

David B. Hill won't talk about silver. The presidential nomination will be made next year. Meanwhile Davis is lying low and quietly saving wood.

Anna Dickinson says she will bring Ben Butler face to face with some interesting letters. Oh, oh, oh. The hero of the silver spoons should have known better.

Sluggo Sullivan has announced himself as a candidate for congress. If elected the congressmen will agree on Boston baked beans as a steady diet if Johnny says so.

Col. Sullivan threatens to punch Slavin's head in order to save the country's reputation. When the fame of the United States is at the mercy of prizefighters it is not worth preserving.

A girl in Kentucky has recovered \$500 damages from a steamboat company for naming a boat after her without her permission. She took offense at a marine engineer and told him that she would lower chute and run her nose into a plantation.—(Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.)

The Zanesville, Ohio, Times-Recorder puts it this way:
Oh, gran'pa, dear gran'pa, come home to me.
You been gone such a dreadful long time.
I've been runnin' the White House until I'm most 'An' I've just about spent my last dime.
Ain't you tired out talkin' and ridin' in cars?
Ain't you anxious to come back to me?
Stop swingin' the circle, dear gran'pa, and come back home to your Baby McKee.

COMMISSIONER REAGAN.

Last Sunday's daily papers contained the information that Governor Hogg had appointed Senator John H. Reagan and Hon. L. L. Foster to the position of railroad commissioners, and that Senator Reagan had tendered his resignation as senator. The vacancy this caused has been filled by the appointment of Hon. Horace Chilton to fill out Senator Reagan's unexpired term. The third man on the commission has not been named. The Alliance is demanding the appointment of S. D. A. Duncan to the position of railroad commissioner, and that the appointment will be tendered Chief Justice Stayton.—(Platonia Argus.)

And the Sage of Palestine could not find a point of view from which to be than by serving the people, to whom he is devoted, on the railway commission.—(Waco Day.)

Governor Hogg has appointed two of the three railroad commissioners and it remains only to be seen who the third man will be. The choice of the governor is not more important than Senator John H. Reagan. The second man is Commissioner L. L. Foster. The appointment of Senator Reagan was not looked for, as it is a step down rather than up for him. He gives up a nice office and exalted position to accept one of more arduous labor, less pay and less honor. He is responsible for the adoption in congress of the interstate commerce law and has always urged the Federal control of the railroads and he will make Texas a good commissioner. Upon receiving his appointment he forwarded his resignation as senator to the president of the senate.—(Hillsboro Mirror.)

Hon. J. H. Reagan has accepted a position on the railroad commission and has tendered his resignation as senator. Since Reagan's visit to Austin a few weeks ago his appointment has been unexpected. In his appointment, Governor Hogg made a wise choice.—(Pittsburg Weekly News.)

Well, we all know now who at least two of the railroad commissioners are to be. Judge Reagan retires from the senate to be one of them and Hon. L. L. Foster is promoted from the house of insurance, statistics and history to be another. Judge Stayton was tendered the other commissioner's ship but declined to accept it. Reagan and Foster are good men and of a good type, and they will fill the position with ability and fidelity. Everybody knows Judge Reagan and of Foster it can be said that he has filled the Jeffersonian test of honesty and capacity wherever he has been. He was first editor of a good Texas paper and then called to the legislature and made speaker of that body. His recognized ability led Governor Ross to appoint him to the bureau above mentioned in which he was not molested by Governor Hogg, notwithstanding the clean sweeps he has been making. The governor has got the right sort of material so far, and we believe he will make a good choice of a right man in the third position. He certainly made a good pass in that direction when he tendered it to Chief Justice Stayton. Mr. Hogg does not regard the commission as an idle and useless body, and he is determined to think, but is determined that it shall be used as an instrument of great good to the people of Texas.—(Waco Star.)

Senator J. H. Reagan as United States senator held the highest office in the gift of the state of Texas, a salary of \$8000 per annum. Senator Reagan resigned this position to accept a lower office, one not so easily filled as that of senator, and at a salary of \$4000. Who says he did it for money gets his head in a bad way.—(Van Alstyne News.)

The acceptance by Hon. John H. Reagan of the appointment as railroad commissioner will, in the opinion of the Herald, be favorably received all over the state. Mr. Reagan has been a long and earnest student of the railroad problem, and if there is a man in the state thoroughly qualified for the duties of the office it is he.—(Hallettsville Herald.)

With such an able statesman and patriot as John H. Reagan as chairman, the railway commission will, we have no doubt, prove a success.—(Jacksonville Banner.)

SENATOR CHILTON.

The resignation of Senator Reagan of his seat in the senate to accept a place as railway commissioner will greatly complicate the senatorial question. It may also affect the prospects of Mr. Mills, first for the speakership and then for the United States senate, at the end of his present congressional term. Governor Hogg has appointed Mr. Horace W. Chilton of Tyler to the senatorial vacancy and appointee should claim a pre-emption on the office for the next term it would be with the presumptive support of the present state administration. On the face of the matter it would not be a formidable opponent to Mr. Mills or any other candidate for the Reagan succession.—(Galveston News.)

The appointment of Mr. Reagan to be a railway commissioner and of Mr. Horace Chilton to succeed Mr. Reagan complicate the senatorial situation. Mr. Chilton is a much brighter and more capable man than either Reagan or Chilton, and has one of the most devoted followings in Texas. There are rocks ahead of Mr. Mills, and rocks and stumps and snags and rapids and whirlpools and blinding reefs and sandbars and other things ahead of Mr. A. W. Terrell.—(San Antonio Express.)

The comments on the appointment of Mr. Chilton as United States senator by Governor Hogg from purely personal motives are varied. The ignoring by the governor of Chilton's position of those who might be thought to deserve the place because of having rendered the state some service, is thought by some to be an important point. It is true that Chilton is remembered that Governor Hogg has already declared that he has reached the summit of his political aspirations and is not in the political hereafter at all, and hence he makes no appointments with a view to his own promotion.—(Houston Post.)

The appointment of Horace Chilton to succeed Senator Reagan as senator from Texas, will not win for Governor Hogg any credit except from those who are inclined to be capricious. Mr. Chilton is a young man, vigorous in mind and body, honest, able, courageous and far above the average leaders in scope of information, facility of thought and power of expression. He is in every way amply fitted for the position, and will be a creditable and distinguished senator. On the score of his usefulness, there is nothing at which to cavil. Viewed from the standpoint of political policy, Governor Hogg is certainly not open to censure for his appointment. Horace Chilton was the friend and companion of his boyhood, and has been his faithful supporter in every race which he has made for political preferment. It is to the power of Chilton's personality and the admittance of his management more than to anything else that Hogg owed the nomination for his first term as attorney-general, and it is Chilton who has since the day of his appointment as practical politics would not have allowed the governor to make any other choice.

Some will grant, of course, that a member of the alleged "ring" should be selected to represent Texas; but Tyler is still a part of the state, its people are still of the citizenry of the state, and there is no good reason why they should be disqualified for holding office. It was long Gov. Hogg's home, and it is natural that he should think it contains the ablest and best men to be found in Texas. There will be some of our citizens who will find fault with the governor for appointing a railroad attorney to the senate. The presence in that body of so many representatives of railroads is a bad thing, and the comment and criticism, and there will be those who will think it strange that a governor who was carried into office on an anti-railroad wave should select upon such an opportunity to place in the senate a member of the people's sterner in management, and of strong, magnetic personality. The older candidates have a hard task cut out for them to beat the eloquent and able young senator from Tyler.—(The Day, Waco.)

Mr. Chilton has more than one reason to feel proud of his elevation to the United States senate. It was certainly a compliment to be given the preference over such men as Mills, Stewart, John Hancock, Culbertson, Thackeray, Stewart, Terrell, Moxey and a host of other eminent men and Democratic veterans.—(Houston Post.)

WORLD'S FAIR CONVENTION.

Fort Worth has taken the initiative and the state convention to decide how Texas shall be represented at the World's fair has been called to meet in that city May 12 next. The time and place then are settled and now for the convention itself. No more important one has been or will be convened in Texas for years. It will hold up its hand to the statehood of Texas before the eyes of the assembled world. Think of the princely way in which Russia, France and other nations will be represented at the World's fair. Think of the exhibit the United States must get up to compete with the aggregated riches of the old country and then consider not only the duty Texas owes her sister states to help piece out Uncle Sam's exhibit, but shine herself so as to impress upon everyone, home or foreign born, that Texas really is what she claims to be, the greatest and the grandest state in the Union. The convention of May 12 has not work on its hands of the extreme importance. That convention must be an actual, working effort in the mapping out of a general plan of action and setting wheels in motion for its accomplishment, but because that convention must be one of actual education, Texas in this matter is embarking in a new and uncertain field. She is traveling no beaten track; following some established precedent. Her men of brains, of resource and answering purpose must get together and discuss the question fully, that each, when he returns home, may be a valiant center, from which shall lead out those influences that will instruct the entire state, making it an inviolable unit in this matter. What Texas can do, she must do well—what she cannot do, she must know what to do and say.—(Austin Statesman.)

The World's fair convention at Fort Worth, May 12, should be a number. (Denham Herald.)

Risk county must be represented at the World's fair and if it is done it will have to be by private subscription and it is time to commence talking the matter up. A meeting should be called at once and delegates elected to go to Fort Worth May 12, where a state convention is to be held to discuss plans for the purpose of having the state efficiently represented at the Columbian exposition.—(Risk County News.)

The meeting in Fort Worth to consider ways and means for a Texas exhibit at the World's fair in Chicago is to be held on the 15th of May prox. What stock are Smith county and Tyler going to take in the matter?—(Tyler Democrat and Reporter.)

REALTY RECORD.

THE NUMBER OF TRANSFERS IN APRIL FOOTS UP 213.

The Aggregate Amount of Transfers in April was \$260,723.13—The Record by Months.

JANUARY RECORD.	
1 Transfers January 1	\$ 13,339.00
2 Transfers January 2	7,777.00
3 Transfers January 3	2,800.00
4 Transfers January 4	12,222.00
5 Transfers January 5	8,888.00
6 Transfers January 6	9,999.00
7 Transfers January 7	10,000.00
8 Transfers January 8	10,000.00
9 Transfers January 9	10,000.00
10 Transfers January 10	10,000.00
11 Transfers January 11	10,000.00
12 Transfers January 12	10,000.00
13 Transfers January 13	10,000.00
14 Transfers January 14	10,000.00
15 Transfers January 15	10,000.00
16 Transfers January 16	10,000.00
17 Transfers January 17	10,000.00
18 Transfers January 18	10,000.00
19 Transfers January 19	10,000.00
20 Transfers January 20	10,000.00
21 Transfers January 21	10,000.00
22 Transfers January 22	10,000.00
23 Transfers January 23	10,000.00
24 Transfers January 24	10,000.00
25 Transfers January 25	10,000.00
26 Transfers January 26	10,000.00
27 Transfers January 27	10,000.00
28 Transfers January 28	10,000.00
29 Transfers January 29	10,000.00
30 Transfers January 30	10,000.00
Total Transfers January	\$62,881.08

FEBRUARY RECORD.	
1 Transfers February 1	7,800.00
2 Transfers February 2	9,000.00
3 Transfers February 3	10,000.00
4 Transfers February 4	10,000.00
5 Transfers February 5	10,000.00
6 Transfers February 6	10,000.00
7 Transfers February 7	10,000.00
8 Transfers February 8	10,000.00
9 Transfers February 9	10,000.00
10 Transfers February 10	10,000.00
11 Transfers February 11	10,000.00
12 Transfers February 12	10,000.00
13 Transfers February 13	10,000.00
14 Transfers February 14	10,000.00
15 Transfers February 15	10,000.00
16 Transfers February 16	10,000.00
17 Transfers February 17	10,000.00
18 Transfers February 18	10,000.00
19 Transfers February 19	10,000.00
20 Transfers February 20	10,000.00
21 Transfers February 21	10,000.00
22 Transfers February 22	10,000.00
23 Transfers February 23	10,000.00
24 Transfers February 24	10,000.00
25 Transfers February 25	10,000.00
26 Transfers February 26	10,000.00
27 Transfers February 27	10,000.00
28 Transfers February 28	10,000.00
29 Transfers February 29	10,000.00
30 Transfers February 30	10,000.00
Total transfers February	\$1,029,043.75

Total transfers February _____ \$17,029.00	
MARCH RECORD	
1 Transfers March 1	6,600.00
2 Transfers March 2	7,000.00
3 Transfers March 3	7,000.00
4 Transfers March 4	7,000.00
5 Transfers March 5	7,000.00
6 Transfers March 6	7,000.00
7 Transfers March 7	7,000.00
8 Transfers March 8	7,000.00
9 Transfers March 9	7,000.00
10 Transfers March 10	7,000.00
11 Transfers March 11	7,000.00
12 Transfers March 12	7,000.00
13 Transfers March 13	7,000.00
14 Transfers March 14	7,000.00
15 Transfers March 15	7,000.00
16 Transfers March 16	7,000.00
17 Transfers March 17	7,000.00
18 Transfers March 18	7,000.00
19 Transfers March 19	7,000.00
20 Transfers March 20	7,000.00
21 Transfers March 21	7,000.00
22 Transfers March 22	7,000.00
23 Transfers March 23	7,000.00
24 Transfers March 24	7,000.00
25 Transfers March 25	7,000.00
26 Transfers March 26	7,000.00
27 Transfers March 27	7,000.00
28 Transfers March 28	7,000.00
29 Transfers March 29	7,000.00
30 Transfers March 30	7,000.00
31 Transfers March 31	7,000.00
Total transfers March _____ \$210,000.00	